

THE BULLETIN:

BY E. H. BRISTON.

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CHARLOTTE.

Tuesday Morning, June 9.

A severe, but, as we hope, not a very serious accident, having befallen the aged mother of the Editor, who fell from the piazza of her residence, will account for any seeming neglect on the Editor's part.

The British Consul.

It will be seen by the letters patent in to-day's columns, that the President has been constrained to revoke the Exequatur of Mr. Moore, the British Consul for this port. The reasons for this act are also stated in the official announcement, and are also stated in the letter of notification addressed to Mr. Moore, a copy of which we present below.

It will be seen that the ground of action is special, and refers to the official misconduct of Mr. Moore personally. It seems that he overstepped his heretofore acknowledged bounds so largely that it became necessary to call upon him to exhibit his authority. This he declined to do, and acted in contempt of the notification. Hence the dismissal.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
 Richmond, 5th June, 1863.

Sir: The President of the Confederate States has been informed that, in consequence of your assuming to act in behalf of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty on matters occurring in the State of Mississippi, you were requested to submit to this Department your consular commission, as well as any other authority held by you, to act in behalf of Her Majesty's Government, before further correspondence could be held with you as British Consul for the port of Richmond. He has further been informed that you have not acceded to this request, and that in disregard of the legitimate authority of this Government, you have again lately corresponded as Her Majesty's Consul for this port with the Secretary of War of the Confederate States. The President considers it as inconsistent with the respect which it is his office to enforce towards this Government, that you should any longer be permitted to exercise the functions or enjoy the privileges of a Consul in these Confederate States. He has consequently thought proper, by the letters patent of which I enclose you a copy, to revoke the exequatur heretofore granted to you, and to make public these letters patent.

I have the honor to be,
 Yours obedient servant,
 J. P. BENJAMIN,
 Secretary of State.

George Moore Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Richmond, Va.

Letters Patent.

REVOKING EXEQUATUR OF GEORGE MOORE,
 HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSUL AT RICHMOND.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
 President of the Confederate States of America.

To all whom it may concern:
 Whereas, George Moore, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the port of Richmond and State of Virginia, (duly recognized as such by the Exequatur issued by a former Government, which was, at the time of the issue, the duly authorized agent for that purpose of the State of Virginia,) did recently assume to act as Consul for a place other than the city of Richmond, and a State other than the State of Virginia, and was, thereupon, on the 20th day of February last, 1863, requested by the Secretary of State to submit to the Department of State his Consular Commission, as well as any other authority he may have received to act in behalf of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty before further correspondence could be held with him as Her Majesty's Consul at the port of Richmond, and whereas the said George Moore has lately, without acceding to said request, entered into correspondence as Her Majesty's Consul with the Secretary of War of these Confederate States, thereby disregarding the legitimate authority of this Government.

These, therefore, are to declare that I do no longer recognize the said George Moore as Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in any part of these Confederate States, nor permit him to exercise or enjoy any of the functions, powers, or privileges allowed to the Consuls of Great Britain. And I do wholly revoke and annul any exequatur heretofore given to the said George Moore by the Government which was formerly authorized to grant such Exequatur as agent of the State of Virginia, and do declare the said Exequatur to be absolute null and void from this day forward.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the Confederate States of America to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand this fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
 (Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS,
 By the President:
 (Signed) J. P. BENJAMIN,
 Secretary of State.

The Flag of Truce Boat to City Point, on Thursday night, brought two hundred and thirty Confederate prisoners, who have been duly exchanged.

We are informed on inquiry that there has not been a suspension of the exchange cartel, except as to officers. The course of the enemy in seizing citizens at their homes and dragging them away for exchange, has resulted in a controversy that stops all exchange of officers and civilians until some equitable accommodation shall be arrived at. Richmond Recorder.

BEAUTIFUL INCIDENTS.—After a late visit to Charleston, the editor of the *Hunterville* (Ala.) *Confederate* relates the following incidents, which we know will prove interesting to all our readers:

Two interesting incidents, which we have not seen in print, were related to us by eye witnesses as having occurred contemporaneously with the battle, and vouched for in a manner that admits of no doubt of their verity. One kind of obstruction, visible to the enemy, and, therefore, not contraband in print, were cable ropes, supported by empty barrels, and by some invisible contrivance kept from floating off. We were assured that these barrels, with their rope attachments, stood irregularly between Fort Sumter and Moultrie, in angular and curvilinear positions, before the enemy came, (as, indeed, they did when we saw them), but on the enemy's approach, without human agency, they changed position and stood in a straight line between the forts, across the main channel. Could this have been blind chance? Does it not rather look like an overruling Providence interposing in our behalf?

The other incident was the spanning of Fort Sumter by a brilliant rainbow—Heaven's covenant of promise, hovering over our cause and its brave defenders. The phenomenon was the result of natural causes—the impingement of the sun's rays on the spray dashed high above the walls of the fort by the ricocheting of the enemy's huge cannon balls; but it occurred most opportunely, and was beautifully significant of the result of the fight.

MOORE'S BRILLIANT EXPLOIT.—The following is reliable in reference to Major Moore's late exploit.

On Sunday last, he captured and effectually destroyed a train on the O. & A. R. R., consisting of an engine and twelve cars, heavily laden with commissary stores. On retiring he encountered five regiments of the enemy's cavalry in a narrow lane in columns of fours, which he repulsed with great slaughter, using canister from his mountain howitzer at eighty yards, and charging with his cavalry. He estimated the enemy's loss at one hundred killed, and a large number wounded; his loss three missing, one supposed to be mortally wounded. Still retiring, his rear guard taking the wrong road at a fork, the enemy charged him and succeeded in capturing the gun, after the last round of ammunition had been fired, he carrying off the limber, the enemy pursuing him farther.

The enemy at Beaton, hearing the firing in their rear, burned their commissary stores and other supplies, broke up their camp, sending their baggage and dismounted men towards Falmouth, and hurried with their available force in the direction of the firing.

The foregoing comes to us from a source that makes it virtually "official."—*Richmond Examiner*.

FEDERAL DEFEATS.—There are a large number of this class of individuals at present in the Confederate States. They afford us neither aid nor comfort by their disloyalty to Lincoln. Most of them have come South not from sympathy, not for any love they bear us or our cause, but simply to get rid of fighting. Generally speaking, they are a set of cowardly sneaks, of no character, none in their habits, indolent in their dispositions—or, in plain English, loafers in every sense of the word. Those who do not come under this head belong to a class who have come "South to spy out the land," and who return with their report to Lincolnland as soon as they have fully accomplished their vile purposes. We have no use for either Lincoln spies or drones. We think our authorities ought to arrest all Federal deserters as they arrive within our lines, and put them to work in some penitentiary until the war is over. In this way those who intend to work us injury will be prevented from so doing, and those who intend to live in idleness will be compelled to pay their way, and do our cause some good by being forced to be producers.

THE DECLINE IN PRICES.—It gives us pleasure, which we are sure will be shared by a large majority of our readers to note an unmistakable decline in the prices of many articles of common use, and indications that others will follow in the descending scale.

The *Atlanta Intelligencer*, of the 30th ult., reports sales, at an auction the day previous, of rice flour at 7½c per pound, soda at \$2.55 \$2.85 per pound, flour at \$21 per cwt molasses \$365 per gallon, black tea \$2.50 per pound.

The *Confederacy* of the same date, in its market report, quotes rice at 11½c, syrup \$6, corn whiskey and apple and peach brandies, \$10 to \$20 per gallon; best dull of sale, at a considerable decline; flour in no demand, but little doing in salt or nails. It says that speculators are not buying, because the markets are declining, and that there is only consumers' demand.

The *Chicago Times* in *Difficulty*, Chicago, June 2.—The proprietors of the *Times* were notified tonight by Capt. Putnam commanding Camp Douglas, that if they attempted to issue their paper for to-morrow morning he would, in accordance with a telegraphic order from Gen. Ammen, take military possession of the office. Judge Drummond, of the United States Court, was immediately applied to for a writ enjoining Captain Putnam from any interference whatever with the *Times* office. Up to this hour (midnight) the Judge has not given a decision; but it is thought probably, however, that he will grant the writ. A feeling of resistance to the military, should they attempt to carry out Gen. Ammen's order is observable.

A THING TO BE ATTENDED AT ONCE.—It is evident to all observers that there are scattered throughout the Confederacy a large number of persons, who not only sympathize with the Federals, but who are doing all in their power to injure us in every possible manner. Occasionally one of them works himself into an important position, becomes possessed of very valuable information, and then makes his way through the lines to Lincolnland. This is a fact that cannot be denied. There is no use of shutting our eyes in regard to the matter, and endeavoring to flatter ourselves into the belief that there are none but loyal persons in the South. These spies are continually furnishing Lincoln with information in regard to matters transpiring here. There is only one way to prevent the rascals from injuring us in the future. That is, by being watchful and on the alert. There should be vigilance committees in every section of our land to act conjointly with our authorities. All persons who show by act or deed in the slightest manner that they are not for us should be made to travel Northward—in the same way that Rosecrans is making loyal Confederates within his lines travel to Dixie. Such characters are dangerous; more than ever before, now that our country is threatened with raids. They are here, but to have what property they have, and are presuming rather too largely upon the kindness of our good nature. Away, we say, with every man and woman who cannot show a clear record. Lots have done with temporizing. Send them immediately to their Federal friends. It is our clear duty to do so.—*Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel*.

BE CAUTIOUS.—We enjoin upon our brethren of the press everywhere extreme caution at the present time, in publishing information relating to the position and number of our forces, and war news generally. There is no doubt that military movements of the utmost importance, involving the welfare of the country, are now on foot which will manifest themselves in due time. But their success depends in a very considerable degree upon the exercise of those great cardinal virtues—silence and circumspection. Let all take heed.—*Petersburg Express*.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

J. H. BROWN, a member of Co. D, 18th Regiment Mississippi Troops, fell a martyr to his country's cause, in the memorable battle of Chancellorsville, May 3d, 1863, at 12 o'clock, not only at the heat of the day, but at the heat of the most desperate struggle for freedom through which America's sons have ever been called to pass. He fell, pierced through the head by a minnie ball, while gallantly forcing his way through the columns of the enemy at a "charge bayonet." He was, at the time of his enlistment, (the early part of our national hostilities), a citizen of Yazoo city, Miss., but by home and birth, a citizen of Mecklenburg, N. C., and a son of John G. and Eliza Brown.

Of the many thousands who have fallen in this, our second struggle for liberty, no braver soldier has ever been brought to him the dust than young Brown, the subject of this notice. He was the joy and delight of his parents; the favorite of his company, and the winner of many laurels that, ere long, will bedeck the rejoicing crown of our young Confederacy. He died a stranger and in a strange land. But father, mother, brothers and sisters, weep no more, for your pet has achieved his bark in that fair haven of eternal rest, where the clang of swords, the roar of musketry, and the thunders of the death-dealing cannon are heard no more.

Absent from kindred, home and friend—From all that made life dear,
 He fought, his country to defend,
 Resolved his dust with her's to blend,
 Or the victor's laurel wreath to wear.

He died; that soldier youth so brave,
 No loving voice to soothe was near,
 No brother watches his cold, dark grave,
 No perfumed roses above him wave,
 For a stranger's hand laid our loved one there.

N.

OFFICE OF C. O. ORD WORKS.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office for the delivery of ten thousand boxes of Unroast, to be furnished as may be required during the present year and delivered at the works. Cost to be made for any quantity less than the amount specified.

C. O. BRENTEN
 Capt. Eng. in charge.

CHEW AND COALFIELD RAILROAD.

THE CHEW AND COALFIELD RAILROAD, a company organized under the laws of the State of North Carolina, for the purpose of constructing a railroad from the town of Chew to the town of Coalfield, in the county of Johnston, North Carolina, has for the purpose of raising money for the construction of said railroad, issued bonds of the following tenors:

1. Bonds of the tenor of \$100,000, payable in gold or silver on demand.

2. Bonds of the tenor of \$50,000, payable in gold or silver on demand.

3. Bonds of the tenor of \$25,000, payable in gold or silver on demand.

4. Bonds of the tenor of \$10,000, payable in gold or silver on demand.

5. Bonds of the tenor of \$5,000, payable in gold or silver on demand.

6. Bonds of the tenor of \$2,500, payable in gold or silver on demand.

7. Bonds of the tenor of \$1,000, payable in gold or silver on demand.

8. Bonds of the tenor of \$500, payable in gold or silver on demand.

9. Bonds of the tenor of \$250, payable in gold or silver on demand.

10. Bonds of the tenor of \$100, payable in gold or silver on demand.

AUCTION SALES.

Cargo of the British Steamer Kate at Auction.

BY JOHN G. MILLER & CO.
 135 NORTHERN STREET,
 CHARLESTON, S. C.

ON WEDNESDAY, 17th instant, at 9 o'clock, we will sell the Cargo of the Steamer Kate, direct from Europe. This cargo is composed entirely of English Goods, and is one of the handsomest and best selected cargo ever offered in this city at auction.

GROCERIES, &c.
 120 bags Prime RIO COFFEE, in double sacks.
 50 cases Crushed Sugar.
 40 cases Sifted Coffee.
 25 cases Table Salt, in bottles.
 17 cases Canned and Pine Cheese.
 16 cases Prime Sardines.
 25 cases Finest Florence Saled Oil.
 25 cases Cocoa, in tins.
 31 cases Honey and Brown Windsor Soap.
 60 cases Family Soap.
 3 chests Indigo.
 10 cases, 100 lbs., Colman's Mustard.
 100 boxes Belmont Sperm Candles.
 80 cases Fine Brandy.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.
 50 cases assorted MEDICINES, &c., consisting in part of:
 Bala. Epsom Salt, Calomel, Pulv. Rhei, Balsam Capivi, Iodine Potass, Sulp. Morphine.
 Powdered Ipecac, Gum Camphor, Pulv. Tar Acid.
 Sulph. Quinine, Ipecac Wine, Tinc. Opid. Chloroform, Pulv. Turkey Opium, Gum. Turkey Opium, &c.
 Finest Castor Oil, Powdered Cream Tartar.
 Lump Alum, Carb. Magnesia.
 Strong Mercurial Ointment, Blue Pill Mass.
 Gripe Acid, Iodine, Honey of Scilla, Carb. Ammonia, St. Barb. Potass, Chlorate Potass, &c.
 Powdered Cathartics, Best Castile Soap.
 Spiritus Nitro, Croton Oil, Essence Lemon, Glycine, Quinine, Fastu, Blue Galls, Glauber Salt, Blue Stone, &c.
 1 barrel Baking Powder.
 1 barrel Thumb Blue.
 50 kegs St. Barb. Soda.
 250 cases L. R. Dressing, Pocket and Fine Comb.
 150 dozen Every Fine Combs, Nos. 8, 10 and 13.
 25 dozen Hair Brushes.
 100 dozen Tooth Brushes.

STATIONERY, &c.
 100 cases Ruled Blue and P. C. PAPER.
 100 reams Copying Paper.
 57 reams Pink and White Blotting Paper (Folio).
 54 reams Black Bordered Note Paper.
 150 M. Blue and White Envelopes.
 100 gross Black, Brown, Cameo Envelopes.
 550 gross Assorted Steel Pens, in boxes and on cards.
 100 gross Lead Pencils.
 100 gross Memorandum Books.

SHOES, LEATHER, &c.
 83 cases and trunks, containing Stout Army Bluchers, Men's Calf Bluchers, Negro Brogans, Men's Stout Lined Brown Oxfords, Men's Goat and Kid Brogans, Women's Leather Boots, Women's Laiding and St. Lace Boots, Goat Balmores, Men's Calf Pumps, Cashmere Boots, &c.
 4 cases Brown Harness, Light and Stout Oxfords, Benda and Brazil Hides.
 2 cases Wax Calf Skins.

HARDWARE AND SUNDRIES.
 60 boxes Best CHARCOAL PIN, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.
 42 pairs English Cotton Cards (with board and handle).
 42 cut Tin Snodder, in strips.
 2000 lbs. Refined Russian Pig Zinc.
 1200 lbs. Oval Bar Iron.
 150 doz. Assorted Pen and Pocket Knives.
 30 doz. Spoon Knives.
 400 packs Best English Pins.
 100 boxes Black Pins.
 300 M. "Crown Royal" Needles (sharp and between).
 44 gross Corded Hair Pins.
 500 gross Black and White Bone Buttons.
 300 gross Green Agate Shirt Buttons.
 3 cases White, Brown and Yellow Shoe Thread.
 63 doz. Real and Im. Meerschaum Pipes.
 25 gross Best Pipes.

DRY GOODS.
 33 bales "Schwabe's" Fancy, Black and White and Grey Prints.
 12 cases Fancy Prints.
 6 cases Fancy and Mourning Organdies Mullins.
 3 bales Brown Bordered Duck.
 3 cases Assorted Black Alpaca Lintres.
 1 case Black Glass Dress Silk, 35 pieces.
 4 cases Fancy and Mourning Barges Anglins.
 1 case Manila Lintres.
 1 case Black Challis.
 1 case Assorted Colored Delain.
 1 bale 5 inch Brown Lintres.
 30 bales Bleached and Brown Shetling and Shirting.
 2 bales Fancy Saxony and Welsh Warp Muslins.
 2 cases Light Blue and White Woolen Serges.
 1 bale White India Book Muslin.
 30 cases White Jacquets, assorted colors.
 1 bale Fancy Cassimeres.
 1 bale Fancy Wool Coating.
 6 cases Assorted Slate and White Cotton, Brown Hall and Worsted Hall Hosiery.
 1 case Black Crane, 25 pieces.
 188 dozen Merino, Marino Finitals, and Silk.
 1600 dozen "Clarks" 300 yards, Black and White Thread.
 4300 cases 3 and 2 Linen Cam Hanks.
 300 dozen Madras Head Hdkis.
 100 Fancy Square Shawls (13 varieties).
 140 pieces Oil Cloth.
 2 cases Black and White Linen Thread.
 1 case 25 dozen, J. H. Sails.
 25 Black Laid Linen.
 285 dozen Crane, Cambray, and Book Colliers and Sets.
 43 pieces Irish Linens.
 60 pieces Brown Lintres Coating.
 1 bale Fancy Woad Coating.

STRAW GOODS.
 300 dozen White, Brown and Black Straw Hats.
 30 dozen Boys' Willow Hats.
 48 dozen Girls' Willow Hats.
 50 dozen Round Willow Hats.
 49 dozen Misses' Willow Hats.
 June 9, 1863-1864.

WANTED.
 ANY person having a child's Carriage to dispose of will send by application at this office.

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SUPERIOR WRITING INK.

MANUFACTURED BY DANIEL & THOS. LEDWELL, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WE ARE MANUFACTURING INK IN LARGE QUANTITIES at a superior quality. It may be found for sale at the BULLETIN Office. Prompt attention given to all orders addressed to THOMAS LEDWELL, Charlotte, N. C.

CABINET AND UNDERTAKING BUSINESS.

S. A. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

WILL BE OFFERED TO PUBLIC SALE, on the 17th inst., at 9 o'clock, the contents of a Cabinet Room, consisting of Turnip Laths, one 18 inch Finish, Circular Saw, Jig Saw, Belt and Cast Iron, 6 inch, 7 inch, 8 inch, and everything belonging to said business. It can be viewed at the residence of Mr. J. H. BROWN, at 10 o'clock, on the 17th inst. To any one wishing to have their money profitably, this is considered an excellent opportunity.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 11, 1863-1864.

TO JOHN HART'S DEBTORS.

HUMANITY requires you to come forward and pay immediately. Your little orphan girls are dependent upon what you owe. The Notes and Accounts are in the hands of the Sheriff, and you let him brander the necessity of calling on you—their mother.

M. C. WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

OPENS TO DAY FOR VISITORS.

THE public can have the benefit of these valuable waters, at a rate of 25 cents per day, or 1 dollar per week, or 5 dollars per month, or 15 dollars per quarter, or 40 dollars per half year, or 75 dollars per year, in advance.

W. H. BROWN, Proprietor.

COOPERAGE NOTICE.

W. H. BROWN, Auctioneer.

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